

CABINET FIXTURES, AND SOME PIECES WHICH ARE NOT SO WELL FIXED.

THE SOUTH SEEMS TO BE LEFT OUT

The Direct Tax Bill Again Thrown Over by the Filibuster—The New States to be Admitted—Other News.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—[Special.]—General Harrison has apparently settled upon his future cabinet, as he is now making his preparations to come to Washington. From what can be learned there are three positions which are not yet definitely settled. These are the position of postmaster general, secretary of the navy and secretary of agriculture. The other five, the secretary of state, Mr. Blaine, secretary of the treasury, Mr. Windom; secretary of war, ex-Governor Rusk; secretary of the interior, General Noble, and attorney general, W. H. Miller, are practically settled.

Mr. Wammanaker will unquestionably be a member of the cabinet, but it is yet among the possibilities that he will be secretary of navy, and the head of the postoffice department, the position which has heretofore been generally regarded as the one he would occupy. The reasons for believing that such a change is probable is that while General Harrison is in Washington, he has been steadily working for the appointment of Mr. Wammanaker as secretary of the navy, and has been steadily working for the appointment of Mr. Wammanaker as secretary of the navy, and has been steadily working for the appointment of Mr. Wammanaker as secretary of the navy.

The second reason is that Ohio expects a place in the cabinet, and ex-Governor Foster is the man most likely to be recognized. With the secretary of the treasury already selected, there is but one other position which Mr. Foster would be likely to accept, and that is that of postmaster-general. It is understood that this is his preference. To accomplish such an arrangement Mr. Wammanaker can be transferred to the navy department, and the indications point to the fact that an effort has been made to dislodge ex-Senator Windom from the proposed cabinet. The opposition has been credited to the republicans in Washington, and several gentlemen in Washington have been mentioned as being earnestly opposed to it. Statements have gone out, and have been credited, that formal protests have been sent to Indianapolis. Senators Spooner, Sabin and Palmer have been credited with this unofficial action, but this has been entirely unfounded.

In the first place Senator Spooner has urged the appointment of ex-Governor Rusk to be secretary of war, and it is preposterous to suppose that having accomplished this much, he would be impetuous enough to interpose objections to any of the other cabinet selections made by the president-elect. The denial of Mr. Spooner that he is in active opposition to Mr. Windom would settle the question anyhow.

SENATOR PALMER HAS BEEN SPOKEN OF as secretary of agriculture, and he would not be likely to draw the knife on another candidate for reasons of propriety. These protests, if they have gone to Indianapolis, have been sent by members of the house, and not of the senate. The position in the proposed cabinet, surrounding which is the most doubt, is that of secretary of agriculture. For some reason it has been assumed that this place is worthless to any man of ambition. Why this assumption should be general is not very clear, as the organization of the new department promises to extend itself more generally throughout the country than any of the other departments, except the postoffice and the treasury.

The appointment of ex-Governor Rusk to be secretary of war is regarded as equally positive as that of Mr. Blaine or Mr. Wammanaker. It will be remembered that following the announcement that Governor Alger would not be secretary of war Senator Spooner declared that he would at once go to Indianapolis to urge ex-Governor Rusk's availability for the position. In the meantime assurance came from Indianapolis that the ex-governor was a certainty, and those assurances were sufficiently convincing to prevent Mr. Spooner from going on the proposed trip.

THE CALIFORNIA REPUBLICANS of this city are on a still hunt to secure the position of the secretary of the interior for the Pacific coast. Their sudden action is the result of a remark made by ex-Senator Henderson, of Missouri, in regard to General Noble's views as to accepting the position of secretary of the interior. General Henderson stated that when General Noble was advised that he had been selected for the head of the interior department he talked with a number of his confidential friends and seemed to be in doubt as to whether he would be better off by coming to Washington as a cabinet officer or remain in St. Louis. There seemed to be a good deal of doubt among General Noble's friends as to whether he would eventually accept or not, and the Californians, with the dash that usually characterizes their political maneuvers, resolved to be ready for General Harrison's acceptance of General Noble declined the proffered honor. They held a meeting Monday evening, and deputized Mr. Morrow to go to Indianapolis and propose Mr. Swift or Mr. Estee for the position, in the event of a vacancy. Mr. Morrow quietly departed yesterday morning, and the Californians have hope that the siege will yet score.

HE WILL BE ACCOMMODATING. Notwithstanding W. H. Miller is reported as a fixture, there is a general feeling that he would willingly desire it, at the last moment, General Harrison should find it necessary to recognize a candidate from some other section. Mr. Miller is not likely to get left during the administration of the next four years, and his close personal relations to the president-elect puts him in a position to do the magnanimous act without hurting himself to any extent.

During the last few days there are fewer indications that Senator Allison is the active agent in Washington of the president-elect in the matter of arrangement of a cabinet slate. This may be because matters have crystallized, yet the sentiment of the politicians at the capital has been so well determined that General

Harrison is not in need of any advisory relation with any senator, or it may be that the lack of cordiality between the senators and the president-elect has had the effect of modifying somewhat the intercourse which heretofore has existed.

The Direct Tax Bill. Today in the house was again consumed in filibustering. It was against the conference report on the direct tax bill, and that yet measure was given another very black eye. When Mr. Caswell called up the conference report, Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, and Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, immediately commenced filibustering to stave off its passage, at least, until tomorrow. If the bill had passed and gone to the president this afternoon, he would either have had to sign or veto it. The object of the filibustering was to put off its passage until tomorrow in order that the president, if he does not desire to veto it, may simply let it die in his hands. Under the constitution, if a bill remains in the president's hands ten days without either his approval or veto, it becomes a law. But from tomorrow there remains

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firmly or rejected. He held it to be as much the duty of the president to make nominations to fill official vacancies as to perform any other official duty, and as much the duty of the senate to consider and confirm or reject such nominations as to perform any other senatorial duty. He recalled the fact that President Arthur had, after the presidential election of 1881, sent to the senate 612 nominations, all of which were confirmed except twenty, and that President Hayes had, after the presidential election of 1877, sent to the senate 680 nominations, nearly all of which were confirmed. In view of these facts, he moved that the senate do now proceed to the consideration of executive business. The motion was rejected by a party vote—yeas 21 yeas 23.

HE WILL GIVE THEM A CHANCE. Mr. Harris—I shall give the senate an opportunity to vote on this motion every day to the end of the session.

Mr. Edmunds—(Ironically) That is right. The reading of the bill was then resumed. The amendment to pay Mrs. White, widow of the chief justice, the balance of the year's salary, excited some opposition, but it was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 16. The negative votes were from Messrs. Bate, Berry, Blodgett, Brown, Cockrell, Coke, Coleman, Daniel, George, Gorman, Harris, Morgan, Plumb, Reagan, Vest and Wallahall.

The amendment appropriating \$40,000 each for salaries of General Philip H. Sheridan and General John A. Logan in Washington was agreed to, and Mr. Daniel gave notice that after all committee amendments were disposed of, he would offer a similar amendment for a statue to General Winfield Scott Hancock.

Without completing the bill the senate adjourned.

NOT MUCH BUSINESS DONE.

The Direct Tax Bill Has a Hard Time in the House.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—The first hour of the session of the house was occupied by reports from the printing committee and a number of joint resolutions were passed, providing for printing various public documents. The house then went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill. The pending motion offered by Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, to strike out the paragraph regulating the salaries of assistant postmasters, was lost.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, moved to reduce to the minimum the salaries of stenographers to postmasters from \$1,200 to \$800.

Much objection was shown to this proposition, principally by Messrs. Blount and Cummings.

OATES DID NOT SIGN IT.

Pending the discussion, the committee rose for the purpose of considering the conference report on the bill to repay the direct tax, which was presented by Mr. Caswell, who stated that Mr. Oates, of Alabama, had refused to sign the report. Mr. Oates is present when Mr. Caswell submitted the report, and this fact was called to Mr. Caswell's attention, but that gentleman said that in view of the necessity for early action on the report, he must demand the previous question.

Then the famous deadlock of last session was recalled, Mr. Caswell raising a question of consideration, and Mr. Oates, of Alabama, Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and McMillan, of Tennessee, in quick succession interposing motions to adjourn, to take a recess, and to adjourn until Thursday.

At this moment, Mr. Oates entered the chamber and Mr. Caswell called attention to this fact, but his only response from the democratic side was a loud demand for the regular order.

The motion to adjourn till Thursday having been voted down, Mr. Oates, of Massachusetts, entered the ranks of the filibusters with a motion to adjourn till Friday next.

No quorum voted on Mr. Morse's motion and at 4 o'clock the committee rose, reporting that it would be impossible to secure a vote on the conference report today. Mr. Caswell withdrew the matter from the consideration of the house, announcing that he would call it up tomorrow.

THE POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

The house then resumed, in committee of the whole, consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill.

The pending amendment reducing to \$800 a year the minimum salaries of stenographers to postmasters was defeated.

No further progress was made on the bill, and at 6 o'clock the committee rose, reporting that it would be impossible to secure a vote on the conference report today. Mr. Caswell withdrew the matter from the consideration of the house, announcing that he would call it up tomorrow.

THE FUN AT NIGHT. The session of the house tonight was a perfect parody on legislation. It was called for the consideration of a business report from the committee on military affairs. The first bill called up was one appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of a monument at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, in the memory of the victims of the great fire.

Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, raised a point of no quorum against this measure, and it was withdrawn. But although the bone of contention was thus removed, the contention still remained, and Mr. Felix Campbell, of New York, irritated at the defeat by one man of a measure in which he was specially interested, determined that he would secure a record vote in its favor.

Consequently, as each measure was called to the attention of the house, Mr. Campbell raised a point of no quorum against it, and the session was a series of such interruptions. The session was a series of such interruptions. The session was a series of such interruptions.

WITH THE COMMITTEES. The Omnibus Bill to be Reported—Cause of the Hiccup in the House, Etc.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—After many hours of consultation, the conference on the omnibus territorial bill reached a conclusion at 6 o'clock this evening and tonight Messrs. Platt and Springer are preparing a report to be presented to the house tomorrow. The bill, as agreed to by the conferees, fixes the names of the two Dakotas as North Dakota and South Dakota. The people of South Dakota are to vote upon the adoption of the Sioux Falls constitution on May 14th, and the location of the capital is to be settled by election. On the same date the residents of North Dakota, Washington, Oregon and Montana may vote for the election of delegates to the constitutional conventions and a full list of the governors of each may be an action of members of the legislature and of representatives in congress. The legislatures may meet and elect two senators each in time to take their seats at the beginning of the regular session of the 51st congress, in December next, at which time the representatives shall also be admitted to seats. These provisions apply also to senators and representatives from South Dakota.

WHY DELAY IS MADE. There is a suspicion in the minds of friends of the bill to repay the direct tax, that the lively opposition in the house to the reception of the conference report on that bill today and the filibustering against its consideration were the result of an intimation from the president that he would prefer not to have to choose between an approval of the bill or a direct veto. If action on the bill is delayed beyond tomorrow, or if there should be a failure on the part of the senate committee on enrolled bills to deliver the bill to the president before next Thursday, the way will be open for a "pocket veto" or, in other words, the president may avail himself of his constitutional right to hold the bill ten days, which would carry it over the 4th of March, when it could not be signed and would therefore fail.

WHO WROTE THEM?

THAT'S WHAT PARNELL'S COUNSEL WISHES TO KNOW

ABOUT THE LONDON TIMES' ARTICLES

On "Parnellism and Crime"—The Times' Editor Professed Ignorance of the Authorship of the Articles.

LONDON, February 19.—The court room was crowded today when the Parnell commission resumed its sitting. Henry Labouchere, John Morley, George Shaw, Lefevre, and other prominent persons were present.

Mr. MacDonald, manager of the Times, was the first witness called. He was cross-examined by counsel for the Parnellites. He declined to say whether he regarded the letters of the 9th of January and the 15th of May as the only important ones among the first five which Mr. Houston, secretary of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic union, handed to him. Presiding Justice Hannen sharply rebuked witness for his refusal.

Mr. MacDonald, in reply to further questions, said the letters had to be taken as a whole, and that as a whole they were compromising. He particularly avoided asking from whom the letters were received, because Mr. Houston said he was bound to secrecy, which he asked witness to respect.

PIGOTT'S HAND IN THE MATTER. Witness first knew that Pigott, a former editor of the Irishman (newspaper), supplied them at about the time of the publication of the articles on "Parnellism and Crime" was begun. He did not know that the letters had been shown to the marquis of Hartington, who, he asserted, had nothing to do, directly or indirectly, with their publication.

Mr. Houston showed witness, as tending to confirm the genuineness of the writing, a letter written by Mr. Parnell to Mr. Pigott, which was not submitted to the experts, because it was private and confidential.

Witness said he forgot whether, when he submitted the Egan letters to the expert, he also submitted other specimens of Egan's writing. He could not remember whether the letters were actual specimens of Egan's writing. He forgot what material he gave the expert to enable him to ascertain whether the letters were genuine. He was convinced that the Egan letters were genuine, because he had seen the first article on "Parnellism and Crime" was published by the Times. He did not think that the body of the letter of January 9 was in the hands of the Parnellites, but he had not noticed any similarity between that and the Egan letters.

HIGH-PRICED MANUSCRIPTS. The witness paid Houston £550 for the Parnell letter of the 16th of June, and for Egan's letter to Cary the total payments made to Houston amounted to £2,550. The payments were made by Walter's checks drawn in favor of Soames, the Times solicitor. Houston did not bring the envelopes with the letters. The witness did not ask about them, assuming that they had been destroyed.

Mr. MacDonald said the Times statement that the Parnellites had kept in the league office in London was based on information supplied to the writer of the article in which the statement was made. He did not know directly who gave the article, and he could not tell if he did know, the editor of the Times was responsible for the statements made in the paper, and therefore witness was not entitled to demand, by force, the names of the contributors.

At this point in the proceedings Mr. Parnell, warmly enveloped in a long cloak, though the weather was mild, entered the courtroom and took a seat at the solicitor's table.

DEMANDING THE NAME OF THE WRITER. Mr. Asquith, of counsel for Parnell, upheld that he was entitled to demand the name of the writer of the article, because he was bound to test the truth of such a grave statement.

Sir Charles Russell supported Mr. Asquith, urging that the question to be asked was whether the writer of the article was entitled to investigate this matter, in order to ascertain the foundation of the statement.

Witness said he could not name the writer without making inquiries. The "Parnellism and Crime" articles were written by one author; several persons contributed. Mr. Soames was misinformed when he stated that Mr. Flannigan wrote the series. If Mr. Flannigan's question had been put within six months after the appearance of the articles, witness said he might have been enabled to name the writer. It could not be known whether the writer could now, as Mr. Asquith had mentioned the date of the article as June 13, 1885, witness was not sure that the statement was based upon information supplied to the writer. He never inquired from what source the information was obtained. The article accusing Mr. Parnell of supplying Byrne with funds with which to escape was based on a letter which Russell had written to the Times. Witness could not name the writer of the article of hand. No persons were specifically employed to write about Parnellism and crime. The articles were written in haste.

THE ORDINARY COURSE OF BUSINESS. He could not mention a few of the writers. He considered the request to do so unreasonable.

Mr. Asquith—Will you find out? Presiding Justice Hannen—Witness says he cannot tell you. I do not know that he is bound to inquire.

Mr. Asquith pressed the question. Mr. MacDonald submitted that witness was bound to inquire. Judge Smith, one of the commission, asked Sir Charles to quote his authority.

Sir Charles contended that it was every day practice to require a witness to produce the source of his information.

Attorney General Webster said he could not accede to witness going out of court to obtain information that was not within witness' own knowledge.

Mr. Asquith asked witness to obtain the names of the writers of the articles in the Times.

MacDonald appealed to the bench for direction whether he was compelled to answer. Attorney-General Webster objected generally to the question.

Presiding Justice Hannen ruled that counsel was not entitled to ask witness to make the inquiries, but might question him as to anything within his knowledge in connection with specific facts.

MacDonald finally said that Flannigan wrote the articles that appeared on March 7th and March 10th, 1887. He had forgotten who wrote the others.

Parnell's alleged letter to Pigott was then produced. Mr. Parnell's counsel asked whether it was admitted that the letter was genuine, and Sir Charles Russell replied: "Oh, no."

Attorney-General Webster then called Ingis, the writing expert, to the stand, whereupon there was a sharp encounter, Sir Charles Russell contending that justice demanded the source of letters should be revealed before he was called upon to cross-examine experts.

Presiding Justice Hannen thought inquiry should now be made as to the source of the letters.

THE FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.

M. Melme Falls—President Carnot Embarrassed.

PARIS, February 19.—In spite of the continued negotiations, a settlement of the cabinet crisis appears as distant as ever. The failure of Melme indicates the absolute impossibility of forming a cabinet on Ferryist or opportunist lines. It was to demonstrate this that President Carnot insisted so strongly that Melme

attempt the task, saying if he could not succeed no man in his group could hope to do better. President Carnot today offered the premiership to Tirard only to meet with another refusal.

MELME REMOVED AGAIN. He then sent Tirard to summon Melme, whom he urged to make another effort under fresh conditions. Melme steadily declined to undertake the task. The difficulty of the position may be realized from the fact that an obscure politician named Provot was afraid of risk entering M. Melme's proposed ministry. Later President Carnot summoned Senator Magnin, a former minister, and well accredited report says that the president strongly inclines toward a cabinet formed mainly of senators, conceiving that such a ministry would have better prospect of security than a government composed of members of the chamber, but late this evening nothing had been settled.

INSIDE OF THE CHAMBERS. There is no basis for the rumors regarding an extra-parliamentary cabinet, which would be unconstitutional. Deputy Delattre has withdrawn his motion in favor of the formation of a ministry outside of parliament. At a meeting of the radical left several deputies expressed themselves in favor of a "concentration" cabinet, having as a condition a minister of the interior acceptable to all republican groups. President Carnot will probably be obliged to give the new cabinet the right of dissolution.

EX-PRESIDENT GREY has been taken suddenly ill. It is feared that his constitution will break down. Members of his family are very anxious.

The report that General Boulanger would make a tour of Italy and Hungary is denied. Mellot, the republican deputy for Cher, has written to Boulanger, announcing his adhesion to the Boulangerist programme.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

To the Convention of the Tariff Reform Association.

CHICAGO, February 19.—The convention of the American Tariff Reform association began business at Madison Street theater this afternoon, when John Z. White, secretary of the association, called the meeting to order. Only two hundred of six hundred delegates were present. Mr. White said that the object of the convention was to arouse popular sentiment on the question of reform in tariff.

He then read a letter from President Cleveland, which follows: EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, January 21st, 1889.—John Z. White, Secretary, etc. Dear Sir: I have received your invitation of the 17th inst. to be present at the convention of the tariff reformers to be held in Chicago on the 19th, 20th and 21st of February, 1889. I have also read the programme accompanying this invitation, in which the objects and purposes of the proposed convention are set forth. The scheme of practical and efficient work therein described meets with my hearty approval, and promises, if honestly carried out, to be the most valuable aid to the cause of a cause which is very near to the interests and welfare of our people. The time which we have to spend in the study of the leading of our countrymen by specious theories, constantly contrived and falsely offering to the people, is a waste of time and energy, and the legitimate benefits of beneficent laws under the sanction of free institutions. The declared purposes of the proposed convention are, in my opinion, the most important and the most interesting in the economic question which is now pressing upon their attention are freed from all the theories and theories which have been the subject of tariff reform in the past, and the subject of tariff reform is presented to them as a topic involving the relief of the plain people of the land, in their homes from useless and unjust exactions. The question is a simple and plain one, and needs to be fairly presented to be understood. It is the duty of your organization to enlighten the people against deception. My extreme interests in the work which your league has undertaken, and in their homes from useless and unjust exactions, would lead me to accept your invitation if it were possible to do so, but my public duties here prevent such acceptance.

Hoping the convention will be very successful and with an earnest wish for the prosperity and success of your league in its efforts to enlighten and benefit the people, I am, yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

Great applause greeted the reading of the letter, after which routine business began. E. Burritt Smith, of Chicago was elected temporary chairman and read an address.

THE RIDE TO WASHINGTON.

How President-Elect Harrison Will Be Conveyed to the Capital.

PITTSBURG, February 19.—The schedule for President-elect Harrison's train from Indianapolis to Washington has been arranged. It will leave the former place over the Pennsylvania road at noon on Monday next and arrive at its destination Tuesday 20th instant, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The train will consist of Pullman sleeping and baggage cars, and will be run as a section of the Atlantic express.

No stops will be made between Indianapolis and Pittsburg, except to change locomotives, and after leaving here will go through to Washington. The president and his family will occupy President Robert's special car, which is now being renovated at the Altoona shops of the Pennsylvania road.

THE SLATE BROKEN UP.

And Uncertainty Seems to Rule Again.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 19.—All is again in doubt and uncertainty here as to the cabinet appointments. Last evening one of the papers published a list of cabinet appointments in such a way as to give it an authorized account. The list was sent broadcast over the country by special correspondents, and the result has been seen today in the multiplication of telegrams that have poured in on General Harrison. The publication Saturday afternoon gained some credence here, but tonight there are as many opinions as there are publications. Great doubt has been expressed today as to whether Mr. Rusk, Thomas and Mr. Noble. There were numbers that thought the navy was yet to go to New York, and that the south would

MORMONS IN AUGUSTA.

REGULAR SUNDAY SERVICES HELD IN THAT CITY.

A Mormon Conference Meets in Grovetown. An Exodus Fixed for March the 4th From Augusta, Dublin and Other Points.

Augusta, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—A writer in the Chronicle brings some unpleasant facts to the front in this way:

"The Chronicle of this morning says: 'To most people who take an interest in that sort of thing it will be a pleasant surprise that southern Indiana contains over four hundred Mormonism.'"

And goes on to say that it will be a small comfort for them to know that they are not in a ghettos, but the Chronicle does not say that there are a present in the city of Augusta, county of Richmond, state of Georgia, very near, if not quite, as great a number of the same kind of unpleasant neighbors and that they are Bigamies, converted by the preaching of missions direct from Salt Lake City. The Chronicle does not announce either, along with its other religious intelligence, that there is preaching every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at No. 1319 Calhoun street by a Mormon elder. It is a fair to state that

A MORMON CONFERENCE was held at Grovetown last night, and that it was presided over by one of the brightest lights from Utah—Elder Smith—rather a false name among that people. The Chronicle also omitted to tell us that on or about the fourth of March there will be quite an exodus of these people from among us, all of which is true. It is a surprising fact that these people have been in the city for over a year, and the ministry and the press have allowed them to

WORK IN PERFECT PEACE without making any effort to counteract their influence. And it is not among the factory operatives alone that they work. In fact, very few if any operatives, will go to Utah, but several families will go from Dublin and Augusta, many from along the line of the Georgia railroad.

One man who has quite an interesting farm, and who owns a nice farm and good stock, near Grovetown, has sold his place, his stock and farming tools, and has everything in readiness to accompany St. Smith on his return to the land of promise.

THE WEDDING SEASON IN AUGUSTA.

Marriage of Mr. Thomas W. Alexander and Miss Nellie Craig.

Augusta, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—Augusta added another bright spot to the list of fashionable weddings which have formed so prominent a feature in this season's social gayeties. Two more prominent and representative marriages took place in the city. The first was that of Mr. Thomas W. Alexander and Miss Nellie Craig, of the First Presbyterian church, which was filled with their friends, and the ceremony of their marriage was performed by Rev. T. M. Lowery, performed the ceremony, and the church was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The ushers were Messrs. Moragne, Fleming, Frank, Butt, Eraser, and C. J. Jones. The bridesmaids were Misses E. E. Jackson, Jr., and Ed. Milson. The attendants were Mr. Ed. Butt with Miss Bessie Dawson, Mr. John Cranston with Miss Ella Alexander, Mr. Wallace Cunningham, of Savannah, with Miss Frankford, Mr. J. B. Walker with Miss Mary Wallace, Mr. Will Walker with Miss Annie Rowland, Mr. Henry North with Miss Lizzie Alexander, Mr. Bishop Alexander with his brother's best man, and Miss Rosa North was first bridesmaid. Mr. W. J. Craig gave his sister away. After the wedding a reception was held at the bride's home. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander left tonight for New York on their bridal trip.

ROMANTIC AND SUDDEN.

A Well Known Augusta Couple Get Married at Millen.

Augusta, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—A romantic marriage ceremony was performed yesterday at Millen, both contracts having been made in the city of Augusta. The fact that Miss Ida Frazer left the city last Thursday for Savannah, on a visit to friends, was significant of what the future had in store, but when Mr. John Crumpton left for the same city Saturday night, he was a well known couple of Augusta. The fact that Miss Ida Frazer left the city last Thursday for Savannah, on a visit to friends, was significant of what the future had in store, but when Mr. John Crumpton left for the same city Saturday night, he was a well known couple of Augusta. The fact that Miss Ida Frazer left the city last Thursday for Savannah, on a visit to friends, was significant of what the future had in store, but when Mr. John Crumpton left for the same city Saturday night, he was a well known couple of Augusta.

THE WATER RECEDING.

And Augusta Will Not Have an Overflow This Time.

Augusta, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—The river has continued to recede since midnight last night, going down about an inch an hour, and no further apprehension is left of an overflow. The Port Royal River had a part of its tressels below the city, near the river, washed away, and its train only came up as far as Beech Island today. Everything will be in running order tomorrow. None of the other roads suffered any damage.

At the next meeting of the council, Councilman Young will introduce an ordinance providing for extending the canal around the city, and emptying it back into the river at a point several miles above Augusta. The property owners below the city have signified their willingness to give their right-of-way. This, it is believed, will greatly relieve the city in the case of high water.

Wimpy Buys the Boat.

Augusta, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—Mr. John A. Wimpy, of Atlanta, who has purchased a large boat, has bought "The New South," a steamboat on the Savannah river, and will carry it to Savannah to be used on the Midway river trade and to the Savannah river. The boat has been built here a year ago by Messrs. Woodward & Stallings, wood dealers, to haul wood to this city from the river landings. It was bought by Mr. Wimpy for \$2,500, about one-third its cost.

HOLD FOR TRIAL.

One of the Men Suspected of the Tennille Robbery.

SANDERSVILLE, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—The trial of Dycus, accused of robbing the safe of the Wrightsville and Tennille railroad, was ended today.

Dycus was committed to jail to await trial at the March term of the superior court in default of one thousand dollar bond.

Fired by Incendiaries.—[Special.]—The summer residence of Mr. W. A. Frazer, in Flemington, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. A light was seen in the house early in the evening, and the supposition is the house was robbed and then fired to prevent detection.

DEATHS IN GEORGIA.

GRIZZIN, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—Mr. J. C. Higgins, after an illness of three months with obstruction of the bowels, died this forenoon. He leaves his sick wife in bed unable to attend his funeral, and who has been confined to her room for the last two years.

CARROLLTON, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—Little Edna, the five-year-old daughter and only child of Professor and Mrs. J. E. Witherspoon, died last night at 10 o'clock, after a brief illness.

CORDEAN, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—Mrs. A. P. Urquhart, one of the best beloved ladies in this town, died Sunday and was buried yesterday. Mrs. Urquhart was Miss Annie Cummings, a daughter of the late Eli T. Cummings, of Milledgeville.

Mr. O. A. Herrington lies near death's door, suffering with a cold.

COLUMBUS, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—Mr. W. D. Goin, of Brownsville, died yesterday morning. He leaves a wife and one child.

DUBLIN IS DOUBLING.

A Large Increase of Business Noticeable Lately.

DUBLIN, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—Our railroad agent, Mr. D. S. Blackshear, furnishes the following information that will show whether or not Dublin is a business town: "During the week last ended, 'The Eagle' forwarded thirty-four and received twenty-two loaded cars." This does not include some cars that were not fully loaded, nor several cars of timber that was sent here to be forwarded to Darlen.

Captain R. C. Henry, proprietor of the Lancers, reports about 20,000 barrels of rosin now ready for him along the river, and he is bringing about 1,500 barrels every week now.

The contractor, Mr. K. T. Youngblood, has completed the new academy and formally turned it over to the trustees. This new building has been erected at a cost of \$5,000, and is an ornament to the town.

The contract to remodel and repair the Baptist church here has been awarded to Mr. K. T. Youngblood, and the work is to begin in a few days. The material is now on the ground.

SUNDAY SUPPLIES IN FAIRBURN.

Mr. Wilson Adams Marries Miss Minnie Beavers.

FAIRBURN, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—On Sunday night, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Judge K. C. Healey, Mr. Wilson Adams, of this place, was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Beavers, Rev. J. E. England performing the ceremony in the presence of a few relatives and friends of the young people. Another happy marriage took place at the residence of Mr. M. H. Woodall, the father of the bride, the contracting parties being Mr. H. E. Strickland and Miss Alzie Woodall, both of this place. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Eliam Culpepper of Senola, Georgia, in a beautiful and impressive manner. The bride was attired in a beautiful gown of rich silk, and was escorted by Mr. Adams, who was dressed in a suit of dark cloth. The ceremony was a most successful one, and the young couple are now residing at the home of Mr. Strickland, who has many warm friends who wish them a life of unalloyed happiness.

FOR STRIKING AN OFFICER.

James Moore Gets a Heavy Sentence for Resisting an Officer.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—It does not pay to strike an officer in Savannah. So John Moore found out this morning. Early yesterday morning Officer Walsh found him lying on the street. He was drunk, and when the officer attempted to arrest him he knocked the policeman down and kicked him. Early yesterday morning Officer Walsh found him lying on the street. He was drunk, and when the officer attempted to arrest him he knocked the policeman down and kicked him. Early yesterday morning Officer Walsh found him lying on the street. He was drunk, and when the officer attempted to arrest him he knocked the policeman down and kicked him.

THROUGH A HUNDRED FOOT SHAFT.

The Fall of Superintendent Hawkins, of Americus.

AMERICUS, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—C. J. Hawkins, superintendent of the water-works, had a very narrow escape yesterday. He had climbed to the top of one of the hundred and thirty-five feet water tower for some purpose, and was descending a ladder on the inside, when one of the rounds broke beneath his weight. Instantly he was falling with frightful velocity down the hundred-foot shaft, but fortunately struck upon a small platform before going very far. He sustained several painful bruises, but was otherwise unhurt. It was a narrow escape from what might have been a terrible death.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

The Untimely Death of Uriah Kellogg at Jackson.

JACKSON, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—Uriah Kellogg, an old man, was found dead this morning, in the southern portion of town, supposed to have frozen to death. Mr. Kellogg came to this country before the war, from the state of New York. He was one of the best families of the county. He was drum major of the 14th Georgia regiment during the war. After the war he returned to the north and remained until about three months ago. He has two sons in New York, one in Savannah, Ga., and one in Louisiana.

The City to be Illuminated.

ALBANY, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—The Albany Edison Incandescent Electric Light company has entered into a contract with the city to supply 300 lights for \$2,500 per annum. They say they will do so cheaply and will make nothing out of it. They have a demand for all their remaining lights, as they charge but 75 cents per light per annum, throwing in ten cents of the lights free of charge, with the intention of stopping the city. When he arrived at the hotel he glanced at the register and saw "John Crumpton and wife," and the clerk convinced him of the fact that he was too late, and without expressing a desire to see his sister and brother-in-law, he left the hotel and congratulated, he turned on his heel and left.

THE SILVER PARADE.

The Eighty-Sixth Anniversary.

ATLANTA, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—The eighty-sixth anniversary of the Democratic national society were held in the university chapel this morning at 11 o'clock. A large crowd was in attendance, and Atlanta has caused a great deal of interest in the anniversary of the day. He delivered an excellent address upon "oratory and orators," receiving many compliments from good judges.

Their Silver Parade.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—Oglethorpe lodge No. 24, Knights of Pythias, in conjunction with the uniform ranks, celebrated their silver anniversary this afternoon by a grand parade headed by the Atlantic band. After the parade the knights returned to the lodge rooms and spent a few hours in making and enjoying various refreshments.

The River on a Boom.

COLUMBUS, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—The Chattahoochee river has been on a regular boom today. It was so high that steamboats could not leave the wharves, and the Eagle and Phoenix mills were compelled to shut down. The lower river plantations are overtopped, but it is too early for much damage to be done.

Fifty-two Indictments Found.

COLUMBUS, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—It is said that the grand jury which has been investigating gambling in this city, will adjourn tomorrow. A gentleman who claims to know says that up to this afternoon fifty-two indictments had been found, but none of them have been returned to the court.

The Train Ditched.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—The north-bound East Tennessee freight was ditched and sixteen cars badly broken by a bad rail, near O'Brien, last night, delaying all mails twenty hours.

Stock-Raising in Georgia.

From the Waynesboro, Ga., Citizen. We had the pleasure this morning of seeing, at the stable of Major Wilkins, Bertina Wilkes, a mare belonging to Mr. A. F. Eves, the successful stock breeder of Rome, who is a beautiful chestnut sorrel, by Onward, one of the best sons of the great Some Wilkes, out of a mare by Belmont Lightning, by odds the best of the Almonts. Onward is the sire of fifteen in the 2.30 list, nine of them entering the list during the last season. His dam was the renowned Dolly, the dam of Director, 2:17; Thorndale, 2:25; and Onward 2:25. Belmont Lightning is the sire of Belle Hamilton, 2:18. Belmont Lightning is the sire of Belle Hamilton, 2:18.

Bertina Wilkes was sent to Waynesboro to be mated with Rockbridge, who in point of breeding stands next to peer, and it is to be expected that individually he is a kingly representative of his royal ancestry. The produce of such a union will be to Mr. Eves a colt, matching the blood lines of the Nutwoods, the Dictators, the Wilkes and the Almonts, the greatest and most popular families of the present day and coming through representatives celebrated both on the turf and in the stud.

The Capital Bank Losing All the Cotton Which it Held as Collateral—A Strange Affair.

MACON, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—The John L. Adams cotton forgery matter continues the leading topic of conversation, and people are wondering where it will lead. A number of farmers came into the city today, hunting for their cotton they had stored in Adams & Son's warehouse. Some found a few bales, and some discovered the startling truth that not a bale of their storage was visible in the warehouse, nor any trace of funds with which to pay for it.

When the Capital Bank took charge of the warehouse on last Saturday it contained 254 bales, which the bank thought they might call theirs, and which would go quite a distance on Adams' indebtedness of \$21,000 due the bank, but the farmers have been so faithful in identifying their cotton by marks and receipts, that the 254 bales have dwindled to eighty, and even this small number the Capital bank can't call its own, for they are liable to be claimed by farmers, and the Capital bank will find itself holding no assets but \$18,000 of life insurance policies, but unless John L. Adams consents to eat something soon the \$12,000 of policies on his life may soon be collected.

He has now been in jail since eight o'clock Saturday night, and a number of food has passed his lips. His condition is certainly deplorable.

\$5,200 OF FORGED DRAFTS. The public was astounded today to learn that when Mr. Adams was arrested on Saturday forged drafts amounting to nearly \$5,200 were taken off his person. These drafts were signed with the names of well known farmers of Bibb county, and many of the drafts had already been indorsed by Adams & Son, and but for John Adams' arrest on Saturday these drafts would have been cashed, and the holders would have been paid.

The Adams matter is without parallel in financial circles in this city.

ADAMS STARVING.

IS IT HIS PURPOSE TO COMMIT SUICIDE?

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JUDGES ROBERTS AND GUSTIN Still Holding the Double-Barrelled Court in Macon.

MACON, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—There has been a large attendance today at the double-barrelled superior court. The cases under trial excite a great deal of attention. Judge Roberts is presiding over the case of W. W. and R. S. Collins vs. the East Tennessee road, which was reported at length in yesterday's CONSTITUTION.

C. C. Rutherford, of the road's attorneys, is fighting the case with bulldog tenacity, just like he did in the famous Woolfolk case, and the probability is that the case will be thrown out of court this term on an irregularity in the declaration of plaintiffs. It seems that the declaration did not accurately describe the location of the land claimed to have been damaged.

Judge Gustin is deep in the hearing of the Brown house case, in which Governor Lounsbury, of Connecticut, is one of the defendants. Mr. A. Maus, the well known Atlanta real-estate man, is a witness in the case today. This case is also being waged hotly by the contending lawyers.

A GREAT QUESTION.

Which Agitates the Public Mind and Demands Action.

MACON, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—The county commissioners met today to consider the subject of uniting with the city council and employing a civil engineer to survey the swamp which lies between the city and the river. The subject of uniting with the city council and employing a civil engineer to survey the swamp which lies between the city and the river. The subject of uniting with the city council and employing a civil engineer to survey the swamp which lies between the city and the river.

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A COUNTRY DANCE.

Which Seems to Have Had All the Old Features Retained.

From the Fort Gaines, Ga., Advertiser. A genuine old-fashioned country dance at the residence of Mr. Nowell, four and a half miles above town, on the river road, last Wednesday night attracted a large number of the Fort's young people. A party of young ladies consisting of Misses Willie Evans, Eddie Dean Lewis, Lizzie Brannon and Gussie Turnipseed, under the chaperonage of Mrs. Brannon and Mrs. Turnipseed, with Sam Stark and Ben Turnipseed to handle the reins, left town about 6:30, and not far behind them were Messrs. Tom Whitley and Bob McAllister. Mr. G. M. Dudley and an Advertiser reporter led the way and arrived in time to take in the whole proceedings.

The fiddles were tuned and the "jerkers" impatiently waiting for the signal to start up by the time the crowd had assembled. The majority of the participants favored the square dance, but a few of the young ladies decided that their fun would be incomplete without a few round dances, and they pleased with the fiddlers for music to waltz by, but it was in vain, for though the fiddlers succumbed to the entreaties, the instruments were regular country reels, and could not be induced to emit music suitable to other dances. The young ladies, however, were not to be deterred, and they danced, so they made a combined attack on Mr. Charles Holmes, demanding music. He procured a mouth harp, the fashionable instrument for dance music, played for them as long as they would, but he was not to be matched for the shorter but no less handsome Tom, "who got there with both feet at the same time." The party broke up about 12, and the fiddlers, after a number of other appreciations of the successful efforts made to please them, and hoping to meet again soon on just such another occasion, bade farewell to host and hostess and left for their respective homes.

MR. TURNER MAY SEE THIS, Because a Marked Copy of the Paper Has Been Sent to Him.

From the Chattanooga, Ga., News. Last Friday we received a postal card from A. T. Powell, postmaster at Raccoon, which was accompanied by a marked copy of the paper. The card was from Mr. Powell, postmaster at Raccoon, which was accompanied by a marked copy of the paper. The card was from Mr. Powell, postmaster at Raccoon, which was accompanied by a marked copy of the paper.

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